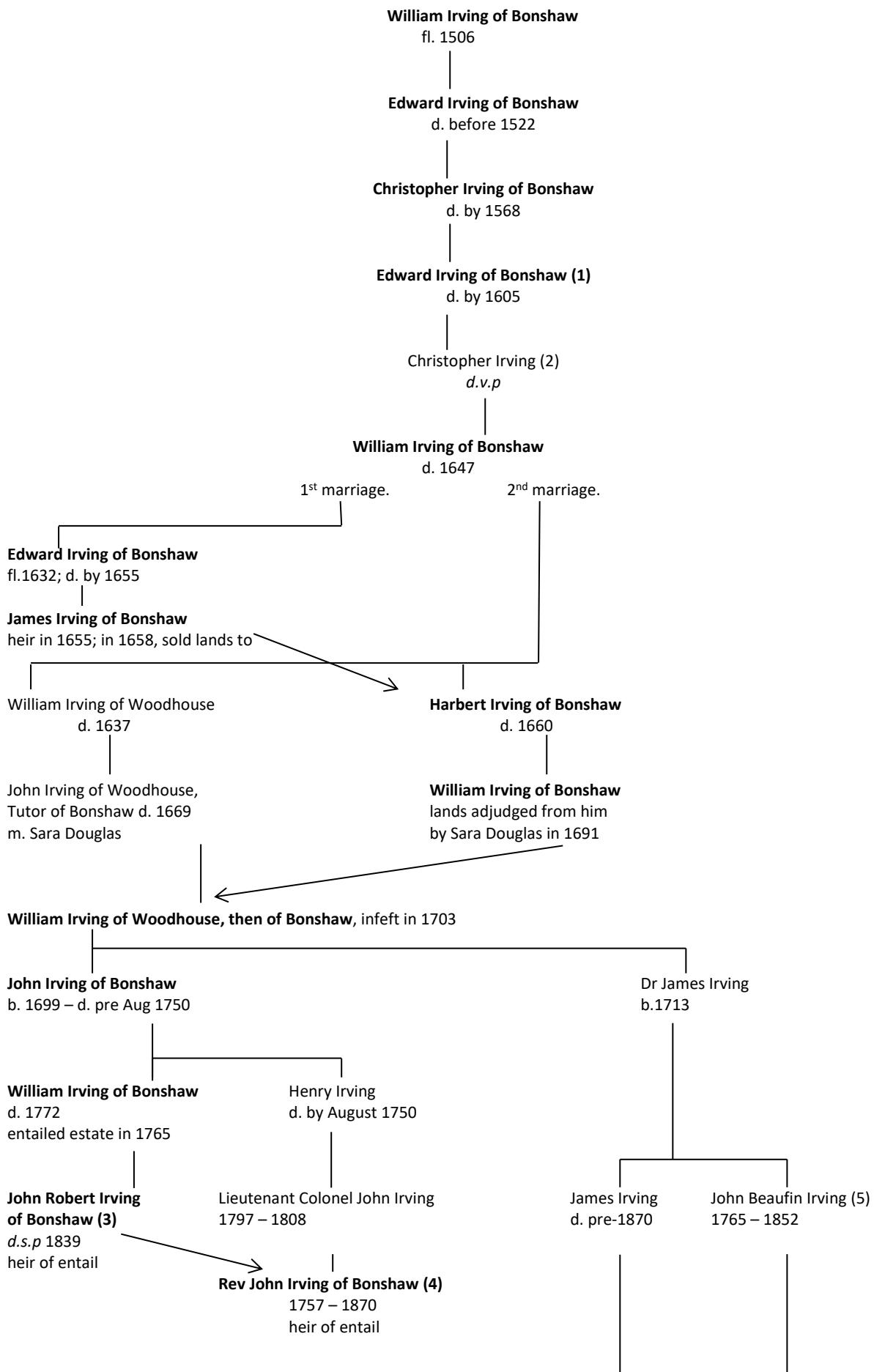
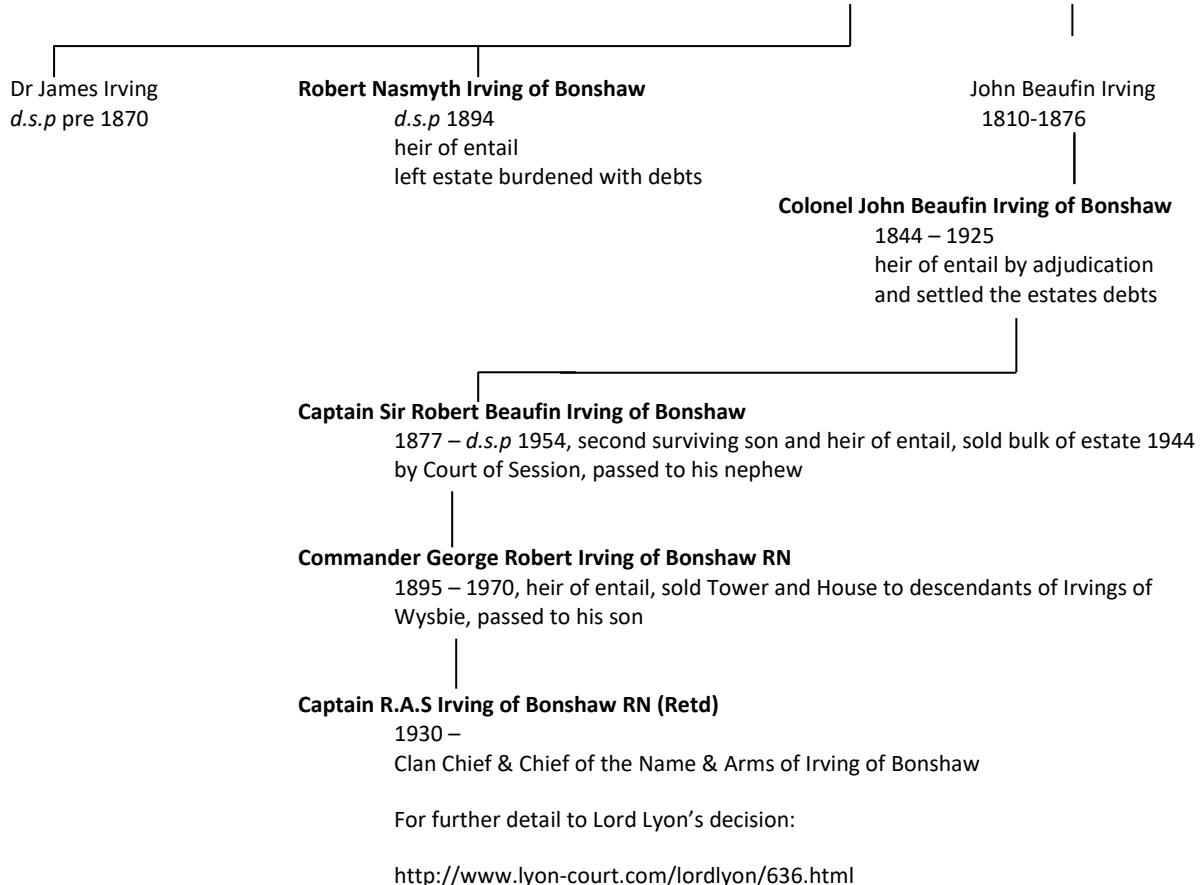


## Heads of the Clan Irving of Bonshaw 1506 – To current Chief



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Those marked in **Bold** are of Bonshaw

- (1) Edward Irving of Bonshaw (d. by 1605) had a younger brother Christopher Irving of Robgill & Annan known as "Black Christie" (died 1604) whose first son, John Irving of Robgill (died in 1593 at the Battle of Dryfe Sands, the last clan battle fought on Scottish soil) was the progenitor of The Irvings & Irvines in Ireland, and his third son, Edward Irving of Hirdrigs (d. by 1602) had a son, Francis Irving of Dumfries (d. 1633) who was the progenitor of The Irvings of Gribton & Dumfries. The current owner of the Tower and House at Bonshaw descends from The Irvings of Dumfries line within this branch.
- (2) Edward Irving of Bonshaw (d. by 1605) had a number of children, his first son, Christopher Irving died before him and his second son, William Irving of Kirkconnell (d. 1642) was the progenitor of The Irvings of Kirkconnell.
- (3) John Robert Irving of Bonshaw (d. 1839) did not have any male heirs. One of his daughters married a John Winter, they emigrated to Australia, and this line became the Winters in Australia until William Irving Winter changed his name in 1894/96 to Winter-Irving.
- (4) A daughter of the Rev John Irving of Bonshaw (1757-1870) married Rev Charles Irving and their line became The Irvings of Donoughmore Co. Donegal. One of her descendants was tutor to the last Emperor of China.
- (5) Jacob Aemilius Irving of Ironshore and Liverpool (1767-1816), immediate younger brother of John Beaufin Irving (1765-1852) was the progenitor of The Irvings in Canada.

Descendant charts in pdf format for the **Irvings of Bonshaw** and the various **Branches** can be made available on request

Following genealogical terms are used:

fl. = floruit, translated means flourished i.e. are known to have been alive at that date

d.s.p = decessit sine prole, translated means died without issue

d.v.p = decessit vitae patre, translated means died in the father's lifetime